If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Submittan News Bureau of the United Priess and New York Associated Priess feat 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and deci-rents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the Whole country.

The Coercion of Nicaragua,

Two points which are said to have impressed Mr. CLEVELAND, in Great Britain's coercion of Nicaragua, are that the republic had committed an offence for which she ought to pay damages, and that the time might come when the United States would have to collect damages for a similar offence. Hence he seems to have seen no reason for remonstrance with England in regard to the methods she adopted.

That view, however, whatever the degree of truth in it, does not exhaust the question. In fact, it avoids what is just now an important point. It is of course not to be assumed that England and the United States stand on the same footing in their dealings with other countries on this continent. The MONROE doctrine is that the United States may acquire, but Europeau countries may not acquire, additional territory in America; so that at the start we have a different basis to consider.

That being the fact, it must follow that everything which tends to the temporary acquisition of European footbolds here, is objectionable to a greater or less degree depending on the time during which the occupation will probably last. The Nicaragua affair involves a petty sum, which the little republic could presumably have raised long ago had it really felt that anything at all was due. But cases are conceivable, and may actually follow from the existing precedent, in which the occupation of coastwise towns and the seizure of revenues might be most objectionably prolonged.

It is precisely for this reason that a wise statesmanship would naturally direct itself to averting the coercion of a weak American republic by a strong European power. That policy, in fact, seems to have been followed only the other day in the case of San Domingo, when France sent several war ships to those waters for the enforcement of a claim made by her upon that republic. What actually occurred is not wholly clear, but it was said by persons friendly to Mr. GRESH-AM that he had sought to prevent the seiztire of a Dominican Custom House and the collection of the amount of indemnity demanded by appropriating the customs reve hues. It is true that an important difference is that American citizens already had those revenues piedged to them; yet it was also unwelcome to find French armed forces preparing to seize Dominican soil.

Why should there be less objection to landing European armed forces for the occupation of Corinto than for the occupation of Samana? In neither case was any fear felt that the occupation would be more than merely temporary, and for a specific purpose. Yet the impose of averting even such an occupation at the interposition of our good offices seems clear.

What the United States would do in a dispute with Nicaragua like Great Britain's is another matter. It is acknowledged that American citizens as well as British were either taken from Bluefields to Managua or exiled, or both, and that thus far we have not found it necessary to issue threats of bombardment, blockade, or armed occupation of territory in enforcing any claims for damages that may exist in these cases. Possibly it may be considered that Nicaragua, in arresting those men, acted only within the rights of self-preservation after a revolution admittediy favored by foreign residents. Possibly it may be thought that those men were by no means severely treated. At all events, there has been no peremptory dealing on our part, and no such arrogant measure ures have been thought of as those to which England resorted

While the American doctrine stands that further footbolds must not be acquired on this continent by European powers, so long will it be the province of a wise diplomacy to dissuade these powers from resorting to forms of coercion upon American republics which they might, perhaps, properly enough resort to in dealing with each other, or with Asiatic or African countries. It is a mistake whenever a seasonable resort to such diplomacy is not made.

Two Stupendous Works.

The two greatest public works now in progress in the world are the trans-Siberian railroad, uniting Western Russia and all of Europe by rail with the Pacific Ocean, and the trans-Andean railroad, running upon the western side of South America from Colombia through Ecuador and Peru to the capital of Chili, or even further south.

The Russian Government has pushed the work upon the trans-Siberian railroad more energetically than ever since the outbreak of the war between Japan and China. A large number of laborers have, within the past few mouths, been added to the force previously employed upon it; the means for its prosecution have been provided more freely than ever before; the Russian official press have taken much pains to point out the advantages that must accrue from it and the exceeding importance to Russia of its speedy completion has been brought home to Russian statesmen more especially since Japan has made such an astonishing display of her power and has shown that it is her purpose to obtain a footbold on the Asiatic mainland, a footbold that has caused Russia to think of the immediate necessity of guarding her own interests in that part of the world, at the eastern border of the empire. The trans-Siberian railroad is for military as well as for commercial uses. Without it, excepting at a prodigious loss of treasure, time, and force, and excepting under difficulties of the most serious kind. Passia cannot defend her eastern sca frontier or her southeastern land frontier. No wonder that, since the Japanese victories of Ping Yang and Yalu, Russia has felt the need of a means of speedily reaching the utmost east of her dominions.

The trans-Andean railread in South America is a work of vestly greater difficulty than the trans-Siberian railroad. The line for it must run along and through the mountainous regions and ranges of the Andes, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the southern extremity of the continent. The successive surveys of the route have revealed obstacles such as the best engineer ing genius can hardly be expected to overcome in many years, and but a small portion of the means required for the great work has thus far been provided. The last survey, however, gave satisfactory evidence that there is a practicable railroad route from

the eastern waters of the Amazon to Valparaiso, though the construction of the line will involve a very heavy expenditure. A beginning of the work has been made at a number of points, and several of the lines already existing in Peru and Chili will be serviceable for the main purpose, but nothing more can be said. On account of the disturbed condition of Peru for years past, the Government of that country has been unable to offer the inducements required by contractors. Bolivia is anxious for the road, which would be of signal advantage to her, but her treasury is low and her capitalists are unwilling to invest. Chili alone has taken a serious interest in the great project. She has not only made provision for a portion of the long line within her own territory, but has also provided the means for the building of the all-important section of the road between the Pacific and the Atlantic. At the recent session of the Chilian Congress an act was passed guaranteeing the capital of the Trans-Andean Railroad Company for twenty years at 4 ¼ per cent.; and the credit of Chili is good. All but about fifty miles of this part of the road are already completed; and the guarantee insures the completion of the whole of it between the two oceans, from Valparais across Argentina to Buenos Ayres. It may be supposed that this act of the Chilian Congress will serve as a stimulus to the Governments north of Chili, more especially to Peru, whose wastefulness in civil and other wars has so grievously retarded he

commercial progress. The trans-Andean enterprise has a disad vantage which does not exist in the case of the trans-Siberian enterprise. The route of the Andean road runs through several countries, while the route of the Siberian road is wholly within Russian territory. In the Andean case, there are a number of unstable Governments concerned, whereas, in the Siberian case, there s but one solid Government concerned. Upon the South American side there are half a dozen bellicose Presidents: upon the Russian side there is one Czar, an autocrat.

The Siberian line will be, as it has been, pushed forward with all the energies and resources of a mighty empire; the Andean line must await events which no man on earth can foresee.

Why Silver Fell in Price.

As the reheating of the silver question has revived the need of considering various points of it over again, we take up an obstinate old delusion which we find in a recent edition of one of silver's more vehement champions, the Indianapolis Sentinel:

"The great mass of both bimetallists and free coin age men in this country believe that the apparent decline of average prices and the apparent decline in selver are in fact a manifestation of an appreciation in gold resulting from the demonstration of silver."

Page 779 of the report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1893 is sufficient of itself to send back to the debating clubs where only miners and Populists are admitted, this idea that silver's demonstization, technically "the crime of 1873," was the cause for silver's fall in price. Here are the figures of the world's production of gold and silver between 1870 and 1892, given in the constant term of coining value:

Year	s.	Gold.	Silver.
1870		\$106,850,000	\$51,575,000
1871 .		107,000,000	61,050,000
1872		00,000,000	65,250,000
1873		96,200,000	81,800,000
1874		90,750,000	71,500,000
1875		97,500,060	80,500,000
1878		103,700,000	87,600,000
1877		114,000,000	81,000,000
1878		119,000,000	95,000,000
1870		109,000,000	96,000,000
1880		100,500,000	96,700,000
1881		103,000,000	102,000,000
1882		102,000,000	111,800,000
		95,409,000	115,300,000
1884		101,700,000	105,500,000
1885		108,400,000	118,500,000
1886		100,000,000	120,660,000
1887		105,775,000	124,281,000
			146,706,000
		123,480,000	162,159,000
1800		118,849,000	172,235,000
1891		126.184.000	186,447,000
		138,881,000	196,459,900

It will be seen that during this period the annual product of gold dropped from \$106,850,000 to \$90,750,000, and rose again to \$138,861,000. The total fluctuation was less than \$50,000,000. Again, the gold product was the same in 1887 that it was in 1870. By 1892 it had increased over the product of 1870 by only thirtythree per cent.

Silver's history in this time will startle any one who reads it for the first time. In 1870 the silver product was \$51,575,000. In 1873 the great change which was in store for silver exclusively had begun in full force. The product had risen to \$81,-800,000, or already sixty per cent. over that of 1870. It wavered a little at these higher figures, and then its rush upward began, until, with a few minor reactions, it rose in 1892 to \$196,459,000, or three hundred per cent. over its production of twenty years earlier.

Can any one tell us how silver could have failed to fall in the market?

This extraordinary increase in the silver product was in the face of a steady decline in its value. What amount would have been got out of the earth if the value of silver had remained at the figures quoted for it in 1870, stimulating the mining industry to still greater exertions, we leave to conjecture. Silver fell because its great production cheapened it. There was no help for it, short of a general and permanent strike of mine owners all over the world.

The State Flag.

A bill, which was introduced in the As embly by request, has recently passed both Houses of the Legislature without ap parently attracting any attention, and is now before the Governor. It proposes to make more definite the description of th State arms in an unimportant detail, and to define and establish a State flag."

In May, 1880, the State Senate, by a resplution, designated the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller as Commissioners to ascertain and report to the next Legislature an exact description of the State arms. as established by law in 1778, for the reason that many errors and variations had been discovered in the great seal and depart ment seals.

In due season the Commissioners made an exhaustive report, and in 1882 an act was passed reëstablishing the original arms of the State, and providing for their use on the public scals. A concluding section of this not prescribed that "during the hours when the Legislature is in session the State flag shall be displayed from the Capitol, together with the flag of the United States." All this assumed as a fact that there was a State flag.

The early acts of the Legislature will be searched in vain to discover what this State flag is, and what is the device of the State arms adopted in 1778. Reference, therefore, as in the case of the State arms, has to be made to other authoritative sources of information.

When the Legislature defined in 1882 the original State arms, many errors were

discovered in the public seals, as, for example, in the supporters, Liberty and Justice, seated on each side of the shield. In the bill now pending the only change as to the arms is to say that Justice shall have "about the waist a cincture azure, fringed gules." The concluding section as to the State flag adds also that " the State flag shall be blue, containing a white circular space charged with the arms of the State, in the colors as described in the blason."

The inventor of this peculiar ensign is not a military man or he would have known, first, that the white circular space is an unusual and inappropriate addition to the emblazonment of a flag; and, secondly, that the dark blue flag intended by this act is the prescribed regimental infantry flag for the regular army of the United States and for the National Guard of this State, the national or State arms respectively being depicted directly upon the blue silk.

Blue was probably selected for the infantry of the line because they comprise the great body of troops for offensive operations, and it is not an advantage to have their color too conspicuous at a distance, and liable to draw the enemy's fire. It, therefore, harmonizes with the uniforms of the troops. A dark blue infantry flag, while appro-

priate for the purpose for which it was designed, will have a very different appearance when hoisted to the top of the Capitol. The State flag is always carried with the Governor when he reviews the National Guard, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the militia. Therefore, it should not be the same as that borne by any particular arm of service in the National Guard. However, the act of 1882, now in force, asnmes that there is a State flag, and, if such be the case, the pending bill should be vetoed, not only as unnecessary, but as prescribing

something novel and unmilitary. The New York State flag dates from the war of the Revolution. On March 23, 1779, the Continental Congress, by ordinance, authorized and directed Gen. Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, to prescribe the uniform, including color and facings, to be worn by the troops of the respective States. Accordingly, in an historic order, dated at Army Headquarters, New Windsor, Oct. 2, 1779, he prescribed dark blue as the color of the uniforms, with white facings for the New England regiments, buff for New York and New Jersey, red for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and light blue facings for North and South Carolina and Georgia. Buff facings had already been prescribed for the Continental General officers, and it was peculiarly appropriate that this color should be selected for New York and New Jersey, because those States had been originally settled by the Dutch, and buff was a Holland sign.

On Feb. 28, 1780, the Continental War Office directed that every regiment in service should have two standards or colors that of the United States, and a regimental or State flag, the ground whereof should be the color of the facings, This order prescribed the color for State flags. The flag of the Rhode Island Regiment of Continental Infantry, which was borne at the siege of Yorktown and capitulation of Lord CORNWALLIS in 1781, is of white silk with the arms of the State thereon. In like manner the regimental or State flags of the two New York Continental infantry regiments, which served to the peace of 1783, were of buff silk and bore the State arms.

Dark blue was the color of the Scots in the English civil war, and of the Long Parliament and of the Protectorate of OLIVER Cromwell. It was never an authorized color for a State flag in New York.

The buff silk or bunting flag, bearing the arms of the Empire State, is a beautiful and distinctive State standard, and is not liable to be mistaken for that of any arm of military service.

So long as the proposed bill retains the objectionable clause prescribing a different State flag from that which has lasted one hundred and fifteen years, and which is grounded in historic propriety, we think it a good bill to be vetoed.

Col. Waring.

To get at the facts of him that most concern the city, he must be considered apart from his hansom cab, his riding breeches. his relations with the Grand Army, or his insanabile scribendi cacoethes, his wild pen. As street cleaner, he is thought to have done a good deal of street cleaning. He ought to, for he has spent money as if it were water, like a true-blue, fresh, inconsequential, star-gazing reformer.

His invention of the ash bag, whereby shes are no longer tilted out of barrels, for winds to scatter at every house door but are exposed at the dumps only, is excellent. Col. WARING must in justice be commended together with the bag.

His clearing the streets of trucks was perhaps the most distinct and positive deed in the list of city improvements. It wiped out a particularly obtrusive abuse, and was a master move toward other reforms even more necessary. Since the trucks have gone, the energies of the cleaning department can be applied better to preventing garbage being thrown into the streets, and also that still greater pest, paper. Col. WARING has shown an admirable spirit of opposition against the paper nuisance, concerning which THE SUN has long la bored with special effort. His garbage destroying schemes haven't

culminated. We can't pronounce on them. The white duck suits seem fanciful and calculated to promote in the sweepers either indifference to an appearance of personal dirtiness or inefficiency in their work. The bookkeeping shows that Col. WARING comes very high, but, on the whole, he is worth something.

Political Restitution.

"Several Democratic statesmen out of a job," declares the Tribunc, "are waiting with impatient eagerness and painful anxiety to hear the name of the new Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury. There are many candidates, and as a matter of course most of them were Cuckoo members of the last House of Representatives, who are eager to obtain an office with a salary of \$4,500 year in lieu of the \$5,000 job of which they were deprived by their unappreciative constituents." Prior to the adjournment of the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. CLEVELAND appointed sundry defeated Democratic candidates to the Fifty-fourth Congress to consular or treasury offices, and some Republicans have been objecting to a policy whose precedent was established by themselves. At the same time many Democrats object to the appointment of defeated Cuckoo Con-

gressmen, because such appointments are at variance with traditional Democratic policy. That policy holds that after a candidate holding an elective office is defeated for reelection by the voters who first chose him. his appointment to a Federal post should be regarded as an un-Democratic attempt to reverse the decision of his neighbors and constituents.

But there are many serious and sufficient of an official character, and had believed all

reasons why this rule should now be suspended. The people of the United States in November, 1892, chose as members of the Fifty-third Congress an overwhelming majority of Democrats. When, in November, 1894, these candidates came again before the voters for reflection, it was no fault of theirs that the errors, blunders, delinquencies, and betrayals of the CLEVELAND Administration brought defeat as the penalty of any Democratic candidacy. Having caused the defeat of these Congressmen, it is no more than fair that the CLEVELAND Administration should provide for them. In other words, the Administration being responsible for the damage, it should make political restitution, so to speak. That's why former Democratic Congressmen are getting Federal appointments. If the other obligations of the Administration to the party which elected it had been kept with equal fidelity there would, perhaps, be fewer Democratic ex-Congressmen.

Oysters and Clams.

Some years ago Prince's Bay oysters were among the best in the market, but the outpouring of the refuse of the factories, especially that material known assludge acid njured all the beds more or less, and completely destroyed many. Now, however, since that unisance has been greatly abated. Prince's Bay oysters are beginning to thrive once more, and, in the opinion of oyster sloop skippers, it will not be long before they regain their old place in the market. Unfortunately, in spite of the immense forest of stakes or all sides of that picturesque sheet of water, Prince's Bay's oyster beds are not yet nu merous. If the Atlantic resembled that bay, the story of the Arkansas traveller might easily be verified. When he told of his trip across the ocean in a small boat, one of his inland neighbors asked him how he managed when he got sleepy. "There was no trouble about that," said he. "Every time I felt drowsy I tied my boat to a tree, and then took a comfortable nap." He certainly would have no difficulty in doing that in Prince's Bay; although the oystermen might tell him it was against the law. And, by the way, while we are dealing with this subject, we might as well throw out two mild suggestions, one to the oystermen and the other to the skippers of cathoats and other small craft. The former might perhaps do away with the use of trees and substitute light stakes, and the latter should keep a sharp lookout for dangerous stumps, and also see to it that their opping lifts do not get foul of big stakes. Falling upon one of the stumps in a heavy sea is apt to put a hole in a boat, and fouling the topping lift on a stake in a piping breeze, puts the chances at two to one in favor of a capsize.

Claimming in Prince's Bay has declined of late years. For some reason or other the crop of clams has become somewhat exhausted. There is little or no money in the business at present; but it is said that the young growth of clams this season gives ample evidence of an immense supply in the near future. It is to be hoped that the report is true, for natives, healthy and delicate, are all clamorous for clams

The retail grocers, in national Convention here, are troubled over the department store system. The system is spreading all through the ountry, even to small places. In one place, which is a sample of many places, ten honest retail grocers had to close out because of the establishment of one big department store. The small retailers feel that they must do something to save themselves from bankruptey, and they see that it is no use for them to rail at the department concerns, which, as things look, have come to stay. The question is a very grave one, and we wish that the National Retail Grocers' Association would give us some light upon the best way of settling it, to the advantage of all oncerned. It is of importance to millions of ople of narrow means, as well as to capitalists and corporations. It is of interest to producers manufacturers, and consumers, not less than to

middlemen. We ourselves cannot offer any new suggestion upon the subject. It seems to us that the department store is to become a fixed institution the business world and it our business men in the cities and the country possess the intelligence and the power needed for the settlement of the conflict of interests that exists between the old and the new.

The American poetry of the nineteenth cer tury must hold a high rank. Last century, and the century before it, we had not any poet, not one, worthy of the name. But soon after independence was won, and the American mind had become free to soar aloft, the poets began to wing their way o'er the land. In our century we have had not less than a thousand pretty fair American poets, and at least one hundre of superior merit, and as many as ten of high distinction, and half that number of higher yet, besides one master singer of the empyrean, who was also a philosopher. In these days, which Justice regards as degenerate days, American poets abound more than ever. We guess that there are not fewer than 100,000 living American men and women who write poetry; and we must in fairness say that much of it is even good, To the office of THE SUN, which is the favored organ of the best American poets alive, there come quantities of poems every day of the week; and so many are they that we are able to print only the choicest of them, and that chiefly on Sunday. We have various reasons for rejecting those that we do not print. They nearly always casess some demerit unpleasant to the critical reader. For example, we received the other day a poem entitled "In Secula Seculorum," which was soaked in thought, but was defective n form, and consequently could not appear in THE SUN, though it was composed by the author of "A Flag Song," which had met our approval a short time before. About the same time we received another poem, perfect in shape, but lacking in depth, and so it could not be printed in our Sunday issue. Among the poems sure to be rejected by THE

SUN, we may mention those that are trivial, or clumsy, or brainless, or too dry, or faulty in rhythm or rhyme, or unintelligible, or morose, or splutterish, or hypochondriacal, or rabid, or yppish, or ungrammatical, or shatterpated, We like best the poems of lofty spirit, of genialty or humor, of the nobler emotions, of nature. of the higher fantasies, of just satire, of sanctity, and of those blessed affections which bind us one to the other as we pursue our way through the world. These are the poems we like to print.

At any time during the war, when the Union armies met with a reverse, from Manassas to Cedar Creek or any other field, the country was instantly made aware of it. All the papers published the reports of defeats as well as of victories. There were as great advan-tages in this practice of truth-telling as there would have been disadvantages in the opposit We wish the Cuban authorities would adopt

our practice, and send us official despatches that we can believe about the incidents of the insurrection there. The official reports have been false and foolish ever since the outbreak of the troubles. They have wiped out the rebels a dozen times, have denied the existence of the rebellion, have slaughtered more insurgents than were ever under arms, have killed leaders who are yet alive, and have never suffered s reverse in any of the fights. If we had not been able to procure some reports other than those

that were official, we would have been left under

delusion about the Cuban insurrection. We must say the same thing about the official reports sent out by the authorities of the re-public of Colombia regarding the rebellion that has existed there for the past three or four months. It has been necessary for us to correct from time to time, these reports, which have always told of Government victories, when, in truth, the insurgents have won most of the fights, and may any day seize the capital. In every case lying is a detestable thing, and

not less detestable in a Government than in an individusi. Our defeat of Boston yesterday makes it appear as though we had rushed for victory at the start almost too fast. We are away ahead of the record for last year. Of the first six game of 1894 we won but two and lost four. For 1895 we can say proudly that we have given as good

as we have received. Three victories in six

games are nearly twice as many as two, for they

mean one less defeat. The prospect is very

There is surprising news from the fruit regions of the Hudson River Vailey. About this time of the year we usually hear, a few months after we have heard of the smallness of the ice crop, about the badness of the prospects for the peach crop and about the certain shortage in the crop of strawberries, grapes, rasp-berries, blackberries, currants, and other fruits for which this city offers the chief market. What is the matter with the Hudson River prophets of despair this year? We have reports. which not one of these melancholy creatures has yet denied, that the prospects of the fruit growers up there are splendid, and that, unless something happens, this year's crop of all the kinds of fruit here named will be heavier than the crop of any other year within the memory of the oldest nhabitant. It is indeed strange news to come from Poughkeepsie and beyond. It must mean, we suppose, that the fruit consumers of this city are soon to have a good, juicy time at a low price unless the beef combine gets a corner on the fruit beit. We don't believe it can be done, if the fruit grower knows himself, and we think

Reform and Degeneration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT: If Max Norday should come to New York just now to admire the antics of our acgels in the depths of our brand-new reformation, he might find some evidence of that degeneration which he loves to depict. Fortified by the long and highlyious lists of fallen preachers, dissolute deacons, greedy grabbers, and sinful Sabbatarians, he might tell us that religious fanaticism is often linked with excessive immorality, especially when it presents itself in the aggressive form, and that the strange acts of our haveced Legislature, enforced by our now pious police, mark the increase of a wretched hypocrisy which tends to make our city the laughing stock of the world.

Glancing over the testimony in the investigation of our "sweat shops," he might be sur-prised to find that little girls worked from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening for a salary of \$1.27 a week; that they had never attended the public day schools, and were unable to go to the night schools long enough to learn to read. He might also be impressed by the testimony of one of the little ones, apparently about tweive,

the night schools long enough to learn to read. He might also be impressed by the testimony of one of the little ones, apparently about tweive. She could not tell her age precisely; she "never had a birthday." Asked if she knew what a birthday was, she answered, "Yes, when you have a little party" something far beyond her wildest dreums of prosperity.

A little further investigation would convince Nordan that, if the child above referred to could read and write possibly in two or three languages and was receiving \$50 or \$75 a week for playing the plano or any other musical instrument at a concert or in a theatre, Mr. Gerry would promptly arrest her and have her put away. And Mr. Gerry is the Fresident of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children! Great and grand is the power of reigion and reform:

But happily there is another sale to the picture which New York presents today. Let Max Nordau or any other fault-finding philosopher come to Gotham; and, after aid, he will find that sle is not degenerating; she is only degringolading, as they say on the Bowery. She will soon be able to get up again and langh at the fellows who are laughing at her. Then her stateswomen of both sexes will be shocked at the wreck of the reformation, and all the glorious measures, including, alast: the claims of the ladies for the ballot and the breeches, will be all postponed to the happy period when weshall have Aunt Maria for Mayor.

But what could a fellow like Nordau really know shout the purity of our primaries? Even today he could not tell the difference between a garbuge scow and a Grand Army graviler; and if he saw our great Goddess of Liberty, he would think she was Hoke Smith or Dink Potts.

Ritch Nort Bob Vealt

Why Not Bob Venit

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . I saw an orticle in the Sunday SUS, emanating from Goshen, the hub of the milk-producing section for this city, about the bob yeal traffic. In the first place, when they raise and send milk to market the year round, as they do in the counties about New York city, there will be young calves shipped to market, as they cannot keep them long. I was in business in old West Washington Market for many years, and have sold a great many calves in my time, good and poor, and I will say that I never knew of a young

healthy caif hurting any one.

There are some people that cannot eat yeal of any kind, young or old, with imposity, but those that buy young yeal prefer it to the older

any kind, young or old, with impunity, but those that buy young yeal prefer it to the older calves, even at the same price, for they have been accustomed to it all their lives, and prefer it, the same as our 400 will have the squals that never were out of their nests, and suching pigs; the smaller they are the better they like them, and the more they will buy; and broiling chickens the same way.

Now, I cannot see the use of discriminating. If some people like young squabs, pigs, chickens, and se forth, why not let others have their veal the way they like it? As for a young call being unhealthful food, I do not believe it, for I know people that have eaten it for the last thirty years, and they are just as healthy as any.

According to law a call should weigh about sixty nounds, hog-dressed, to pass inspection, but that is obviously wrong, for we get calves in the market that we know are more than three weeks old, and yet will not weigh sixty pounds dressed. It depends a great deal on the breed. Some breeds of cattle will have calves that will dress over sixty pounds when horn.

I was out in Chenango county some years ago and had occasion to take dinner with a well-to-do farmer. In the course of our conversation he asked me if lever received any bob calves, and then he told me about his wife. The children of one of his tenants were sick with the scarlet fever, and his wife went to see how they were getting along. As she was coming away they insisted upon her staying for dinner, which she did, and among the other good things they had veal pot pic, and it was so fine she inquired how it was made. The woman told her she did not think it as nice as it should be, for the calf had had milk. The calf should not have had any milk to make it just right. Everyone to his inste, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.

Joun H. Samms. JOHN H. SAMMIS, 199 WASHINGTON STREET, April 23.

Woman's Legal Right to a Theatre Hat. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In THE SUS of Thursday I see that you make certain remarks of an i plimentary character concerning what you term the "obscurantist bonnets," meaning, I presume, those bonnets which women wear to the theatre or other places of amusement, and which have a height to which the average man is made to attain. I am perfectly weary of the increasant attacks the men are making on the homets of the women. When a man buys a piece of real estate down in he have also the problegs of the air above it to the very sky. If he can ever set there? If he own in lot only a foot while can any adjoining holders build across him et any height? Of course not. So when a woman buys a seat in the are doesn't she have a right to the air above her, even to the roof, if she wans to go so high? of course she has. Then why do the men object to women ought to because they are men and they want to impress we men with that too apparent and disagreeable fact?

Busonkyn, N. Y. OSE WOMAN. places of amusement, and which have a height

Thanks to Mr. Hewitt.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: The fact that Mr. Hewitt rose from a bed of sickness to enter his protest against the outrageous Hamilton bill should endear him to this community. There is no doubt but that place tenths of our solid bundless men entertain the same opinion as Mr. Hewitt, but are not patriotic and energetic enough to do their duty by personally contesting. orotesting. New York, April 26, 1895.

> How to Be a Good Mugwump. To bow before a foreign throne And toady to a queen or king; For every country but your own To lift your voice and praises sing. To take all insults to our land With humble heart and manner meek

And when slapped by a foreign hand, To offer it your other cheek! To humbly kiss the rod that licks you And pocket every vicious whack; And if the British Bon kicks you, By no means think of kicking back!

NAVAÉ NEWS AND NOTES.

Getting Rendy for Kiel-The Port Royal Dry Bock-The New Battle Ships, WASHINGTON, April 26.—The fine and power ful array of naval forces gathered in the Gulf under Admiral Meade has atready been broken up, as the armored cruiser New York and the racer Columbia are on their way north from Key West, while the latter's sister ship, the Min-

neapolis, also left Kingston yesterday on her way to Norfolk. The two former vessels are to be prepared at New York to attend the Kiel festly ities of June in company with the San Francisco and the Marblehead, and it is to be hoped that this undertaking will compensate for the cost and for the changes in the fleet in the Gulf.

There will be left under Admiral Meade, with

these changes, the Cincinnati, now at Key West;

the Raleigh, at Kingston; the Atlanta, and the Montgomery. Of course, it will be practicable, on the return of the New York and Columbia from Kiel, to carry out any scheme of manoru vres that may be thought advisable for the latter part of the summer and autumn. Long before that time all the ships will have returned from the Gulf, unless the condition of affairs there shall require the continued presence of one or more of them. Meanwhile the preparation of the New York and the Columbia for Europe, even if little more is done than docking and painting, may be an additional draft upon the repair fund, and the amount available for this purpose up to June 30 is nearly or quite gone, while the appropriation for the new discal year turns out to be not so large as is desirable. The dry dock at Port Royal, the completion of which has been welcomed because it is built to accommodate the very largest ships of our navy, requires, it appears, some dredging of a neighborhood for the beproperly available. Some work of this character has already been done near the mouth of the cofferdam, but there is said to be still lack of suitable anchorage in the neighborhood of the dock, although the channel from the sea is quite deep enough. At low tide, in some places, the heavy battle ships, it is thought, would touch bottom; and while that would be a matter of small consequence in the case of wooden ships, it being a familiar experience, the risk is regarded as quite different with the steel vestels. As the case stands, there is no appropriation available for the work which may prove necessary, and yet before Congress meets two of the big battle ships, the Indiana and the Massachusetts, are expected to be ready for commission. Of course careful investigations will be made before taking them up to the Port Royal dock.

Under the rule by which the designing of barbettes and turrets now comes within the protonee of the Construction Bureau, the latter has submitted, through the Ordanace Bureau, plans for the lombs turrets. All will be vertical, which is a point worth noting, in view of the prolonged controversy some time ago, as to whether the turrets of the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon should be inclined or vertical. The batteries for the two new battle ter part of the summer and autumn. Long before that time all the ships will have returned from the Gulf, unless the condition of affair

Evangelism Through Cards and Chips From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

CINCINNATI. April 23.—The Rev. Sharrard Beatty of Rescue Mission has adopted a unique method of placing religious appeals in the hands of gambiers. The Rev. Mr. Beatty was once a devotee of the poker table. He has a lot of cards, the backs of which resemble the regonce a devotee of the poker table. He has a lot of cards, the lacks of which resemble the regulation playing cards. As a companion to these he carries a pocketful of chips resembling those used in a poker game. On entering a saloon the Rev. Mr. heatry will bull out a bunch of cards, begin shuffling them in a manner that shows expertness in landling, and when he has the eyes of all those in the saloon upon him, he asks:

asks:
"Gentlemen, will you take a hand with me?"
"Gentlemen, will you take a hand with me?" "Gentlemen, will you take a hand with me?"
He then begins to deal the cards around, one
to each person. When they turn the face of the
card toward them, instead of finding spots they
behold these words:

"Boycott the devil; he doesn't pay living
wages. The wages of sin is death, but the gift
of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our
Lord."

Lord."
On the chips which the Rev. Mr. Beatty gives

Two Lovers and a Snake.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer Youngstown, April 24. The skeleton of a snake four feet long was found in a partition in the Diamond block to day. It recalls a tragedy which is said to have occurred in the block many years are when a museum held forth bitten by one of her scripents and died in a few minutes. Her lover died of a broken heart a few minutes later. In the meantime the reptile escaped into the building, and it is supposed it became fast and died.

Guilford's Free Silver Hen.

I vom the Portland Daily Press. A Guilford hen recently began laying eggs, ommencing with one a little smaller than a cose egg and ending with one the size of a obin's egg, and not one of the eggs contained a

The Sober Innocence of London Journalism.

From the London Daily News,
A law coming into action in the State of Albany, U. A., in a few weeks, enacts that the managers of theatres shall be present in the auditorium to receive complaints on the subject, and if, on investigation, it shall be decided that the hat is really obstructive, the yearer must either remove it, or the manager must return the money the complainant has paid for seat. If the woman should refuse to take the manager, she renders herself liable to a fine of \$20.

From the Albany Times Union. A correspondent thinks he has discovered a discrepancy in the little because one verse says, "Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own concelt," while another verse says, "Answer not a fool according to his folly lest thou also be like unto Solomon probably had in view the fact that there are two kinds of fools, each kind requiring dif-

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Eighty years upo Sri Vikraum Rajah Singha, King of Kandy, the last native rules of Ceylou, was deposed and Ceylon, was added to the British empire. His grandson has just been appointed a clerk in a Govern ment office at Colombo at a salary of 600 rupees, or about \$170, a year.

M. Constans has proposed a startling reform in the French criminal law in the Chamber of Deputies. It is that every person arrested shall be examined within twenty-four hours to see if there is probable cause for be arrest, and that he shall be then attended by cour sel, or if too poor shall have connect assigned him, is strange that such a law should be proposed now for the first time in France since the revolution of 1789. John Gower, for author of the "Confessio Amantis." is known to have written a poem in French with some such name a: Specialize Hominis or Speculian Medi-tantis, but the work was lost. It was recently discovred in the Cambridge University library, and turn out to be a poem of \$0,000 eight-syllable lines, with the title "Mirour de Lonme," The manuscript is of the fille "Mirour de Lomme. The manuscript is the fourteenth century, probably nearly contemporary with Gower, and condats of 152 pages. Some are missing at the leginning and at the end of the book. It was longify at the Hallstone sale. Is terrestrial Helium a new discovery? asks the

seef, and quotes from Edgar Allan Poo's "Adver tures of Hans Plant" the description of the inflation of his balloon: "I then took opportunities of convey-ion by night, to a retired situation cast of Rotterdam, for the convey of the convey of the convey of the convey fron-bound cashs, to contain about fifty gallens each, and one of a larger size; six tin tur Inches in diameter, properly shaped, and ten feet in length; a quantity of a particular metallic substance, or semi-metal, which I shall not name, and a dozen demijohns of a recy common and. The gas to be formed from these latter materials is a gas never yet generated by any other person than myself-or at least never applied to any similar purpose. I can only venture to say here that it is a constituent of azofe, so long considered irreducible, and density is about \$7.4 times less than that of hydrogen. It is tasteless, but not odoriess; burns, when pure, with a greenish flame, and is instantaneously famil to animal life. Its full secret I would make no dir in disclosing but that it of right belongs (as I have be-fore hinted) to a citizen of Nantz, in France, by whom t was conditionally communicated to myself." The italies are in the original. Azote is another term fo nitrogen. Is this merely the conception of Poe's im-agination or did he learn from some scientific friend of the existence of a gas lighter than hydrogen? is the natural question suggested by the Lancet.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Secretary of the new Mayor of Philadelphia is named McCarthy.

Though the Republican National Convention to nore than a year off, a lively contest for delegates rom New York city is already in progress between the friends of Thomas B. Reed and William McKinley Major McKinley appears to have the support of all the Onto Penublicans in New York and Mr. Reed that of most of the New England Republicans. The latter most of the New England Republicant. The latter usually predominate when delegates to a National Con-vention are to be chosen in this city. From present appearances Mr. Reed will have the support of Fenn-sylvania, and Major McKinley, like his Ohio neighbor and political associate. John Sherman, formerly, will have a majority of the delegates from the South.

The vote of the Populists at the recent Rhode Island dection was 280, an increase of 57 over last year. The Socialist vote was 1.796, a gain of over 1,204. The Prohibition vote Increased 250. The Republican and the Democratic vote fell off.

Under the Territorial system, the Governor of Urah has been receiving \$2,000 a year \$100 a year more than New York city pays John Simpson, sup-rintend-The ten Civil Justices elected in 1803 hold office un-til 1899 and are protected against removal by a clause

in the new State Constitution. Justice William G. Mc Crea, elected in 1891, goes out of office in 1897.

Two Coroners were elected in 1893 and two in 1894. The term is three years. Two go out of office in 1896 and two in 1897. Not until the latter year will the Legislature, in conformity with the provisions of the State Constitution, be able to pass a law abolishing the

Coroner's office.

Here is a statement of the political situation in this city from an organization point of view: There were at the last election 1.141 election districts in New York. One thousand of these in round numbers had Tammany captains holding municipal offices. A few of these have since Jan. 1 lost their offices. The number likely to be in office at the present ratio of removals is about 900. Of the 1,141 Republican election district captains about 1,000 were candidates for appointment under the Strong-Brookfield administration. About thirty have had their expectations realized since Jan. 1, and perhaps seventy more will be supplied with offices before election day. Tammany's organization is practically intact; the Republican organtzation is demoralized

There are more Democrats than Republicans in the present Pourd of Aldermen. The new apportionment of Assembly districts will require a majority vote.

The Republicans cannot pass it without the act of Democratic votes, and to obtain them they must make oncessions to Democrats. Only three districts below Fourteenth street have Republican Aldermen.

The front of the German Press Club has been painted Holstein yellow since Damsen became Sheriff.

The full list of members of the Committee of Seventy now in office is as follows: William L. Strong. Charles H. T. Collis, John P. Faure, Everett P. Wheel er, and Julius Sternberger

A bill has been introduced at Albany which provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for printing the new State Constitution. Before the late election the whole Constitution was published officially in numerous pa pers throughout the State,

The German-American Reform Union, having no present hopes of appointments from the city administration, has turned its attention to hard money, and there is some talk of making an anti-silver league out of the former union. Gustav Schwab, though no longer a member of the German-American Union, is still potent in its councils, and it is said to be his advice to the German reformers to come out boldly in two languages against sliver coluage.

Four of the thirteen Tammany Hall Sachems for 1895 reside below Fourteenth street and nine above. Four of the thirteen were candidates for Congress at the election of last November. Two were defeated and

One peculiarity of the reformers is that while they leclare themselves to be in favor of additional school facilities, through the construction of new school buildings, they persist in resisting the issuance of bonds for this purpose, on the ground that it would add to the tax burden of the city.

In only one Assembly district of New York city did Mr. Strong receive more Democratic than Reput lican votes, so far as the record shows. This is the Sixth Assembly district, which was carried by Hill for Governor by 647 majority and by Mr. Strong for Mayor by 1,008. Mr. Strong's vote in the district was 4,702. Mr. Grote, the State Democracy candidate for Assembly, received 2,380 votes, and Mr. Lederer, the Republican candidate for the same office, 2,347. Their combined vote was 4.727, or just twenty five more votes than Strong had in the district. The Tammany vote was 3,634 for Mayor, 3,541 for Recorder, 3,530 for Assemblyman, and 3,592 for Alderman.

The tariff question no longer serving the requirements of Demogratic orators and statesmen in those Western States which are overwhelmingly Republican, the reform of the currency is coming into notice as a substitute for purposes of political agitation. The Democratic State Committee of Illinois has called a State Convention for the purpose of discussing the currency question, to meet at Springfield on June 1, The basis of the apportionment of delegates was decided to be one delegate for each 300 votes cast for

In all the printed obligaries of the millionaire Pro Prohibition ticket in 1885 he led all his associates Such is not the fact. The Prohibition candidate for Governor received 30,807 votes. Mr. Demorest, for Lieutenant-Governor, received 3),531. The camintate for Secretary of State received 30.865, and the saudi date for Comptroller 30,861.

Closely following the death of W. Jennings Lema rest, James Black, and C. C. Leigh, the death of John N. Stearns is a serious loss to the prohibition cause in this State, in which all these gentlemen were active workers. For several years the temperance party has been sustained by the contributions of wealthy men some of them millionaires, who believed in the princh ple of total abstinence from the use of intexteants and were willing to pay the sums necessary to keep up what has seemed to many persons a hopeless first. Of late the Probabition party has not been grown, in influence or membership, and the recent loss of so many of its active leaders cannot but have an unitavorable effect upon its future.

The new Republican Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Swift is a Scotchman. He was put in nomination by a Scotchman, and he has selected Scotchmen for his first three appointments. There are 2,500 Scotch voters in Cat cago, exclusive of the Canadians of Scotch descent and the north of Ireland men who vote usually in American politics with the Scotch. There are 7,000 Canadian voters in Chicago.

Among politicians it is generally believed that the retirement of ex Mayor Grace from the lead-riship of the State Democracy will ultimately cause the dis-banding of that organization and the absorption of its members by other Democratic factions, particularly the most numerous of all-Tammany Hall. Though a centrary opinion appears to be general among uninformed persons, the State Democracy, as a matter of fact, has received no patronage worth speaking of from Mayor Strong's administra-tion. The only appointments charged to the organization which have been made were distated by the members of the Reform Club, particularly Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Wheeler. The refusal of these gentlemen to continue longer in the State Democracy, and the refusal of Mr. Strong to recognize the Grace organization or wing of that faction account sufficiently for the ex Mayor's retirement from leader-ship, a determination influenced very largely, of course, by the condition of his health, which is poor and which be hopes and expects to improve by a Euro pean trip shortly.

Those Republicans who are objecting to the civil service regulations adopted by Commissioners Godkin and Wheeler should not lose sight of the fact that they endersed a non-partient civil service administra-tion at their county convention in October last rul accepted William I. Strong as their Mayoralty candie upon that platform. Now that Civil Service Commissioners appointed by him have extended the oper-ations of the law so as to keep nearly all the subordinate Tammany officials in office, they have no sound cause for complaint.

The two most important county offices to be filled at this year's election are those of Register and County Cierk, and it is pretty generally agreed among politiclaus that neither of the present incumbents will be renomicated by Tammany. Register Lavy's successor on the Tammany Hall ticket is likely to be William Sohmer, who was last year the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and County Clerk Purroy's successor on that ticket is likely to be Augustus W. Peters who was last year the hemocratic candidate for President of the heard of Aldermen. The Register's salary is \$12,000 a year; the County Clerk's \$15,000. The pair mage of the Register's office. In-cluding the salary of the Register, is \$155,000 a year. The pair-onage of the County Clerk's office, including the County Clerk's salary, is \$62,000. After Jan. the County Clerk will have a large increase of 14 ronage through the consolidation of the Superior and outmon Pleas Courts with the Supreme Court, and the political importance of the office will be much greater than it is now. There are no Coroners to be elected

If you have a worrying cough, or any lung or threat trouble, use at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and don't parey with what may prove to be a dangerous condition—Adu.